

**Banstead
Urban District Council.**

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1937.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

A. R. E. JARMAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

Assistant Inspector:

W. J. EDWARDS.

Clerical Staff:

J. M. JEFFERY, A.R.S.I.

*To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of
Banstead.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Fifth Annual Report since the constitution of the Urban District of Banstead.

The health of the district was very good during the year 1937. The incidence of infectious diseases generally was lower. Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter. It was of mild type, but affected adversely the aged and weakly. Scarlet Fever declined, and only one case of Diphtheria occurred, outside the numerous institutions in the district. In December a few cases of mild Dysentery of the Sonne type were notified.

The death rate at 7.2 per 1,000 of population was lower, and the birth rate at 14.2 per 1,000 of population was higher.

The sanitary circumstances of the area were satisfactory, and the sanitary work was efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale), who also did excellent work in relation to the Housing and Slum Clearance programme of the Council. It is worthy of record that 60 houses have been dealt with by the Council under their Slum Clearance programme, the majority being included in Fourteen Clearance Areas. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of schemes for re-housing.

Progressive steps were taken towards the reduction of cesspools and pail closets, and the preparation of the main drainage scheme for the Parishes of Chipstead and Kingswood was practically complete at the end of the year.

During the year the Council instituted its own service of refuse disposal with the co-operation of the Reigate Borough Council, and the improved service has given general satisfaction.

I should like to thank members of the Council for their helpful advice during the year, and to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the members of the Council's staff, and of the medical practitioners of the Urban District.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Banstead Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	... ..	12821 acres.
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population, 30th June, 1937	... ..	26900
Number of inhabited Houses (end of 1937), according to Rate Books	... ..	7334
Rateable Value (31-12-37) and sum represented by a Penny Rate (1937-38)	... ..	£328672 £1313

Social conditions, including the chief industries, carried on in the area :—

The district embraces the beautiful parishes of Banstead, Woodmansterne, Walton-on-the-Hill, Chipstead and Kingswood, and is mainly residential and agricultural in character. There is only one factory of any size in the district, *i.e.*, a Publishing Works at Kingswood.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR:—

LIVE BIRTHS :	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	... 375	205	170	} Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14·2.
Illegitimate	... 8	5	3	
STILLBIRTHS :				
Legitimate	... 6	1	5	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20·5.
Illegitimate	... 2	2	—	
DEATHS	... .. 200	99	101	} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 7·2.

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	1	2.6
No. 30. Other Puerperal causes	2	5.2
	—	—
Total	3	7.8
	==	==

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—There was one death from Puerperal Sepsis. The two deaths from other causes were due to Placenta Prævia.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	39.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births			37.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	125
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	31
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were fifteen deaths of children under one year of age. Ten of these were due to congenital debility or premature birth, three to gastro-enteritis and two to streptococcal infection.

For purposes of comparison I give the following figures : —

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
			Diarrhoea. Under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths Under 1 yr.
England and Wales	14.9	12.4	5.8	58
143 Smaller Towns	15.3	11.9	3.2	55
London	13.3	12.3	12.0	60
Banstead U.D. ...	14.2	7.2	7.7	39

These figures are satisfactory, and emphasise the healthy state of the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1937.

REF. No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.
3	Scarlet Fever	1	—
6	Influenza	4	6
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	7	5
10	Other Tuberculosis.. .. .	—	1
11	Syphilis	2	—
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	14	17
14	Diabetes	1	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	2	4
16	Heart Disease	26	16
17	Aneurism	1	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	4	11
19	Bronchitis	2	—
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	5	5
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	4	—
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	2
24	Appendicitis	1	—
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	1	4
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	2
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
30	Other Puerperal causes	—	2
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	4	6
32	Senility	7	1
33	Suicide	—	1
34	Other Violence	1	3
35	Other defined diseases	8	10
	TOTALS	99	101

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Samples of water and of milk were examined by The Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2, and Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver, of 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens were carried out at the Sutton and Cheam Hospital and the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill.

The Food and Drugs Adulteration Act is administered by Surrey County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In respect of street accidents, the under-mentioned local authorities allow the use of their ambulances by arrangement in the Parishes as set out :—

Sutton and Cheam B.C.	...	Parish of Banstead.
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.	...	Parishes of Chipstead and Woodmansterne.
Reigate Borough Council	...	Parish of Kingswood.
Epsom and Ewell U.D.C.	...	Parish of Walton-on-the-Hill.

The Council are considering the provision by them of an ambulance service for the whole district.

Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease are provided by the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board.

HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

Cuddington Isolation Hospital, which is under the control of the Banstead, Sutton, Carshalton and Leatherhead Joint Hospital Board, makes excellent provision for the treatment of infectious diseases.

During the year extensions comprising one new ward block of 24 beds, 10 cubicle beds and a new nurses' home of 52 beds became available.

There is no General Hospital within the District.

An L.C.C. Mental Hospital at Banstead, a Children's Convalescent Hospital (Great Ormond Street Hospital, London) at Tadworth, and several private convalescent homes are in the District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The area is supplied with water for domestic purposes by the Sutton District Water Co. and the East Surrey Water Co.

Reports on the softened and carbonated supplies of both these Companies were received as follows :—

Sutton Water Co.

Woodmansterne Works	...	13	Chemical and Bacteriological.
Sutton Works	...	10	Chemical and 11 Bacteriological.

East Surrey Water Co.

Purley Works	...	4	Chemical and Bacteriological.
Kenley Works	...	3	Chemical and Bacteriological.
Leatherhead Works	...	1	Chemical and Bacteriological.

The average results of these samples are set out below :—

							Parts per 100,000.
(a) Chemical.							Woodmansterne.
Total Solid Residue dried at 212°F	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.55
Ammonia, Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0001
Ammonia, Albuminoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0008
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.493
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
"Oxygen absorbed" in 4 hours at 80°F	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.007
Chlorine (combined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
Total Carbonates, calculated as carbonate of lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.71
Total Lime (CaO)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.44
Sulphuric Anhydride (SO ₃)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.985
Hardness, Total, by soap test	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0
„ Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
„ Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3

Bacteriological.

Organisms found by Gelatine Plate Culture in 4 days at 20°C per c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Organisms by Agar Plate Culture in 24 hours at Blood Heat per c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Bacillus Coli or Bacillus Welchii not found in any Sample in 100 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...

The samples were analysed by Mr. William T. Burgess, F.I.C.

				Parts per 100,000.			
(b) Chemical.				Sutton Works.	Purley Works.	Kenley Works.	Leatherhead Works.
Reaction pH	...	...	...	8.02	7.87	8.0	7.4
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	0.125	0.13	0.0	0.35
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	...	...	...	297.	267.	206.	260.
Total Solids 180°C	...	...	...	19.8	15.25	13.6	17.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	2.31	1.6	1.5	2.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	1.1	0.49	0.50	0.56
Nitrites	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	8.8	4.75	5.16	6.0
„ Temporary	...	...	...	1.1	4.62	2.5	2.5
„ Total	...	...	...	9.9	9.37	7.66	8.5
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0236	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0009	0.0	0.0	0.0004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	...	...	...	0.0125	0.005	0.008	0.01

Bacteriological.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or m.l.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	...	...	...	4.28	7.5	24.	1.
1 day at 37°C	...	...	...	1.6	0.75	1.3	0.
2 days at 37°C	...	...	...	5.8	1.5	4.3	0.
Bacillus Coli not found in any sample in 100 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacillus Welchii not found in any sample in 100 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories (Drs. Beale and Suckling).

Six samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination on behalf of the Council, four being from the area of supply and two direct from the Woodmansterne wells.

The average results of these are as follows :—

				Parts per 100,000.	
Chemical.				District Water.	Well Water.
Suspended Solids	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Dissolved Solids	...	...	...	16.49	35.3
Chloride (as Cl ₂)	...	...	...	1.7	1.3
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0026	0.0056
Albumoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0025	0.0041
Nitrate (as N ₂)	...	...	...	0.74	0.85
Nitrite	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate (4 hours at 80°F.)	...	...	...	0.0076	0.0032
pH value	...	...	...	7.3	7.1
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	2.57	21.97
Permanent „	...	...	...	3.88	3.44
Bacteriological.					
Organisms per c.c. at 20°C.	...	...	...	14.75	272.
„ „ „ „ „ R.L.	...	...	...	3.5	1.5
„ „ „ „ „ 37.5°C.	...	...	...	11.	1.
Coliform Organisms not found in any sample in 50 c.c.					

In addition, one sample was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination only.

The result of which was as follows :—

Organisms per c.c. at 20°C.	...	...	...	...	1
Organisms per c.c. at 20°C. R.L.	...	...	...	...	Less than 1.
Organisms per c.c. at 37.5°C.	...	...	...	...	6
Coliform Organisms	...	...	...	...	Absent from 50 c.c.

These samples (six chemical and seven bacteriological) were analysed by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver.

By arrangements with Beddington and Wallington Borough Council and Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council, samples of the water distributed from the Woodmansterne works are taken once per quarter by each authority, so that a rota of monthly sampling obtains.

Consideration was being given at the end of the year to a rota for sampling water supplied by the East Surrey Water Co. at regular intervals by each of the local authorities whose districts are supplied by that Company.

The bacteriological analyses have shown the water from the Woodmansterne Works of the Sutton District Water Company to maintain a high degree of purity, but on three occasions during the year, temporary deterioration of quality was experienced due to the ingress of oil from the vicinity of the pumps. The steps taken by the Company to deal with this have now been effective.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Parishes of Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne are provided with main drainage systems. There are no sewage disposal works in the District. A portion of the sewage gravitates to the Croydon Borough disposal works, and the remainder by means of two pumping stations and by gravitation to Sutton and Cheam B.C. disposal works.

Progress has been continued in the preparation for a scheme of main drainage for the Parishes of Chipstead and Kingswood. At the end of the year the scheme was practically ready for submission to the Ministry of Health.

Extensions of existing sewers were carried out during the year in the following roads :—

Reigate Road, Banstead (Nork Hill)	...	...	515 yards.
Holly Lane, Banstead	...	...	1900 "
Walpole Avenue, Chipstead	...	...	285 "
Hollymead Road, Chipstead and Woodmansterne	...	...	538 "
Tadorne Road and Cross Road, Tadworth	...	...	557 "

The sewerage of South Drive, Woodmansterne (514 yards), and Cross Road, Tadworth (90 yards), was in hand at the end of the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are no rivers or streams within the District.

The Mere Pond at Walton-on-the-Hill was cleaned out during the summer.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets still in use.

Four pail closets were converted to water closets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

CESSPOOLS.

The emptying of cesspools in the Parishes of Chipstead and Kingswood is undertaken by the Council. Those in Chipstead were emptied when required, at the cost of the occupiers of premises, up to 31st March. Since that date the cesspools in both parishes have been emptied at the cost of the Council.

Cesspools which are not on the lines of sewers in the Parishes of Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne are emptied at the cost of the Council.

CLOSETS.

The contents of the pail and tub closets in the Parish of Kingswood (total 66), together with some of those at houses not on the line of sewers in the Parish of Banstead (total 14), are collected by the Council once a week. In some cases the receptacles are emptied twice a week.

HOUSE REFUSE.

Collection.

The house refuse in the Parishes of Banstead and Woodmansterne was collected weekly, the work of collection being carried out by contract until 31st March. That from the Banstead Mental Hospital was collected daily.

In the Parishes of Chipstead, Kingswood and Walton-on-the-Hill all house refuse was collected fortnightly by contract until March 31st.

Since 1st April the refuse from the whole of the district has been collected weekly by the Council. Three vehicles of rear loading moving floor type, each of 15 cubic yards capacity, are used for collection and direct labour is employed. The service is under the control of the Council's Surveyor. There has been general satisfaction with the service provided by the Council.

Disposal.

Until the 31st March the house refuse from the Parishes of Chipstead, Kingswood and Walton-on-the-Hill was disposed of at a pit in Kingswood.

The house refuse from Banstead and Woodmansterne, and since April 1st that from the rest of the district (Chipstead, Kingswood and Walton-on-the-Hill), has been disposed of at the Incinerator of the Reigate Corporation under agreement with that Authority.

TRADE REFUSE.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse was still receiving the consideration of the Council at the end of the year.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced by shopkeepers in disposing of their trade refuse. Burial causes subsequent trouble with rats, and if it is burnt the smoke and odours cause annoyance to adjoining residents.

It is desirable that a service for the regular collection and disposal of trade refuse should be undertaken by the Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following report has been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

| Air Raid Precautions—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	76
Bakehouses—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	17
Butchers' Shops—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	111
Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	...	225
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	151
Disinfestation—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	93
—Rooms Fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	5
—Rooms Sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	42
—Wasp Nests Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drainage of Premises—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	59
Employment Agencies—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1
| Factories—Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	35
Food Poisoning, etc.—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Housing—Inspection of Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	150
—Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	493
—Visits to Houses <i>re</i> Slum Clearance Survey	...	...	...	...	...	15
—Arranging Re-housing Displaced Persons—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	—
—Official Counts—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	60
—Surveys for Clearance Area Plans	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Disease—Visits	...	...	...	...	...	201
—Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	103
—Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	3
Informal Notices—						
Repairs to Houses	...	...	...	...	...	41
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	39
Works in hand	...	...	...	...	...	6
Outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	9

Nuisances	93
Complied with	70
Disinfestation	2
Complied with	2
Cowsheds and Dairies	5
Complied with	4
Slaughterhouses	7
Complied with	4
Petroleum Spirit	7
Complied with	5
Factories and Workshops	2
Complied with	2
Meat Regulations, 1924	1
Complied with	1
Shops Act, 1934	5
Complied with	4
Smoke Abatement	2
Complied with	2
Overcrowding	1
Complied with	1
Interviews in District	107
Legal Actions	Nil.
Milk, Meat, Ice-Cream, etc., Vans and Vehicles	41
Miscellaneous Visits	192
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-Inspections	316
Outworkers—Inspection	2
Overcrowding—Visits made	51
—Visits since Survey for purposes of obtaining information for Rent Books	219
Petroleum and Carbide Stores	75
Piggeries, Stables, etc.—Inspections	35
Rag Dealers—Visits	2
Rats—Visits to Premises	22
Sampling—Water—Domestic—Chemical 6, Bacteriological 7	13
Water—Swimming Pools—Chemical 3, Bacterio- logical 3	6
Milk—Ordinary	46
Milk—Graded	10
Schools—Visits	27
Shops' Act—Inspections	16
Slaughterhouses—Visits	328
Smoke Observations	8
Statutory Notices—Housing Act, 1936—(Sec. 26)	1
Complied with	1
—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890— (Sec. 22)	1
Complied with	1
—Public Health Act—Dangerous Structure	1
Complied with	1
Swimming Pools—Visits	12
Tents, Vans and Sheds—Visits	246
Water Supply—Visits	130
Workshops—Inspections	25

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The County Council administer the Shops Acts in the district, and by arrangement the officers of such Council

notify any contraventions of the Act in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences found in the course of their duties.

It has not been possible to carry out routine inspection of shops.

Sanitary conveniences were provided to three shops on informal notice being given and repairs to a convenience carried out at another shop.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

A complaint was made of the excessive emission of smoke from a laundry chimney.

Eight observations were made and black smoke was observed on one occasion for a period of $1\frac{1}{4}$ minutes in half-an-hour.

Eventually the emission of smoke was reduced by the use of coke instead of coal as fuel.

Complaints were received as to smoke and fumes from the burning of trade refuse at the rear of shop premises.

It is hoped that a scheme for collection of trade refuse will shortly be undertaken by the Council.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are no public pools or baths in the district, but there are two privately owned pools open to the public.

These two pools are visited and inspected regularly and the water is sampled every season.

At one of the pools, on a sample of the water being examined, it was found that the acidity was high, the pH value of the sample being 4.9. It was found to be due to the soda plant not being in operation, and correction of reaction was quickly obtained.

The bacteriological condition of the water was satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The number of houses found to be infested and dealt with during the year were :—

Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	6

Forty-two rooms were sprayed with liquid insecticide and five rooms fumigated with sulphur gas.

Up to the present time, it has not been found necessary to employ any special methods for ensuring freedom from vermin of the furniture, etc., of prospective Council house tenants.

The work of disinfection was carried out by the Council, except in one case where the work was done by the owner by direct labour.

SCHOOLS.

Twenty-seven visits were made to the Elementary Schools in the district.

The County Council are proposing to convert the pail closets into water closets at the Chipstead School, and to connect the drainage thereof to a septic tank.

GENERAL MATTERS.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Encampments of moveable dwellings occupied by gypsies continue to trespass upon undeveloped building land in the district, and stay for varying periods, until moved on by the owner of the land.

Owners are having to fence their land to try and prevent this encroachment.

This was the first year that gypsies were excluded from Epsom Downs during the race meetings, and immediately before, during and after the meetings, there were a large number of caravans in this district, causing considerable complaint from residents.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no such trades in this district.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are five bakehouses on the register, and 17 visits were made.

COMPLAINTS.

The under-mentioned complaints were received during the year :—

Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Car Park—Lack of Sanitary Convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspool—Overflowing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deposits—Offensive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drainage—Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drains—Choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dust Removal through House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins—Condition of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins—Lack of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factory—Sanitary Convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fumes—Car Exhaust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gypsies—Encampments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hot Water—Lack of in Bath Room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses—Condition of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Odours—Offensive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persons—Condition of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Refuse—Burning of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Roadway—Condition of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roof Water—Discharge of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Weeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshop—Defective Roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

225

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

There is one registered Agency in the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 27 factories and 41 workshops on the register, excluding bakehouses. The two outworkers' premises were discontinued during the year.

Thirty-five inspections of factories, 25 of workshops and two of outworkers' premises were made. Two notices were given in respect of cleansing and one in respect of lack of proper sanitary accommodation. Both were complied with.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Forty-six licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit, 25 of which related to petrol stored for sale and 21 for storage of petrol for private use only.

The fees for such licences amounted to £32 2s. 10d.

Two applications for licences to store petroleum spirit for purposes of sale were refused.

One licence was issued for the storage of Carbide of Calcium, for purposes of sale, and two for storage for private use.

The fees in respect of these three licences amounted to 15s.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

This Act is primarily administered by the County Council, and complaints are forwarded to the County Rat Officer.

Twenty-two visits were paid to premises in the district and advice given to the occupiers.

HOUSING.

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	150
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	150
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head No. (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	94
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	94
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	31
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	50

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 39

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil.
- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By Owners ... Nil.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil.

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... Nil.
- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By Owners ... Nil.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil.

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 3
- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV : OVERCROWDING.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 41
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 43
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 284
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 3
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 12
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 84
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil.
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—

The relief during the year of the 12 cases noted above was due in six cases to the occupiers finding other accommodation, and in the other six to a decrease in the number

of units, owing to members of the families living away from home.

Three new cases of overcrowding were recorded. One was due to the natural process of age increase, another to movement of an overcrowded family to a house of inadequate size before the appointed day, and another to the occupation of a new house and the subsequent ascertainment of the "permitted number" by the owner. This last case was relieved by one of the family arranging to live away from home.

For the purpose of abating overcrowding in the Walton-on-the-Hill Ward, the following numbers of houses have been included in a building scheme for the erection of Council houses in that Ward :—

One	3 Bedroom—small type.
One	3 Bedroom—large type.
Six	4 Bedroom Non-Parlour type.
Two	4 Bedroom Parlour type.
Three	5 Bedroom type.

It is expected that the erection of the houses will be commenced early in 1938.

In respect of Kingswood, a scheme for the erection of Council houses was in course of preparation at the end of the year, and for abatement of overcrowding the proposals include the following new houses :—

One	2 Bedroom type.
One	3 Bedroom—large type.
Two	4 Bedroom Parlour type.
Four	5 Bedroom type

Even though the amount of overcrowding in the district is small, much time is taken up checking the movements of and alterations in families, and in the keeping of records.

It is anticipated that by the time the new Council houses are ready for occupation, a number of overcrowding cases will have become decrowded, and that additional houses will thus be available to meet the normal demands of the district.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Progress was continued during the year in the matter of Slum Clearance.

Of the 31 houses noted above under paragraph 1 (3), reports were considered by the Council in respect of 11, and nine of these are being dealt with in three Clearance Areas, and one is the subject of a Closing Order. Reports will be considered in due course in respect of 20 of the remaining 21. The outstanding one has yet to be dealt with.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of three other dwelling-houses.

Four Clearance Orders comprising 16 houses in the Walton-on-the-Hill Ward were submitted to the Minister of Health during the year, and a Public Inquiry was held on September 8th. The Orders were confirmed.

Seven Clearance Orders were made by the Council in November and December, comprising 27 houses in Kingswood, Chipstead, Tadworth and Woodmansterne.

The position at the end of 1937 as to the numbers of houses noted under paragraph 1 (3) above in the Annual Reports since the formation of the Council in 1933 are as follows :—

Year.	No. of houses tisted as being unfit.	Position to date.
1933.	14.	6. Demolished (Clearance Area 3, Demolition Order 1). (2 without formal action).
		2. Clearance Order made.
		4. Repaired on Undertaking.
		2. To be dealt with.
1934.	7.	7. Demolished (Clearance Areas).
1935.	22.	2. Demolition Orders made.
		4. Clearance Order Confirmed.
		16. Clearance Orders (3) made.
1936.	16.	12. Clearance Orders (4) Confirmed.
		1. Demolition Order made.
		3. Clearance Area in abeyance.
1937.	31.	9. Clearance Orders made (3).
		1. Closing Order under consideration.
		21. To be dealt with.

As to re-housing, the position is the same as that noted previously under Overcrowding.

There are a number of houses still to be inspected and dealt with, in connection with Slum Clearance programme, in the Wards of Nork, Tadworth and Chipstead.

BYELAWS.

Byelaws made under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936, as to (1) houses occupied by persons of the working classes and (2) houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, were adopted by the Council and confirmed by the Minister of Health.

These Byelaws operate from the 1st January, 1938.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of Council cottages in the district are as follows :—

Nork Ward ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
North-East Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
South-East Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tadworth Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Chipstead Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Kingswood Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Woodmansterne Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
								<u>210</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Registered Persons and Premises in the District :—

	1936.	1937.
Cowkeepers	29	26
Retail Purveyors of Milk	26	27
Retail Purveyors of Milk whose premises are outside the District	18	19
Totals	<u>73</u>	<u>72</u>

Informal notices were given in respect of cleansing of three cowsheds and two dairies. These were complied with. The occupiers' attention has been called to the need for improvements at two other dairies.

Following the cleansing of a storage tank at a dairy at the end of 1936, samples of water obtained in 1937 gave good results on bacteriological examination.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Number of licences issued :—

		Dealers.	Dealers Bottling.	Supplementary.
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	5	1	10
"Accredited"	... ..	3	1	1
"Pasteurised"	... ..	5	—	8
		<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>

The total fees paid in respect of the licences issued in 1937 amounted to £9 7s. 0d.

There are three cowkeepers in the district licensed by the Surrey County Council to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk and four for production of "Accredited" milk.

One local dairyman was informed, upon receipt of an application for a licence to bottle "Accredited" milk, that it was considered that his dairy was not suitable for such bottling. He agreed, and arrangements were made for the milk to be bottled at the place of production.

MILK SAMPLING.

Forty-six samples of Ordinary milk and ten samples of Graded milk were taken during the year.

These included nine samples of milk supplied to the elementary schools in the district, and the bacteriological results in respect of these nine samples were as follows :—

Class of Milk.	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli.
"Pasteurised."	6,360	Absent.
"Pasteurised."	8,430	Absent.
"Pasteurised."	7,560	Absent.
"Pasteurised."	11,800	Absent.
Ordinary (Pasteurised by Holder Method but not sold as "Pasteurised.")	5,400	Absent.
Ordinary (Pasteurised by Holder Method but not sold as "Pasteurised.")	26,330	Absent.
Ordinary (milk produced as "Accredited.")	18,260	Absent.
Ordinary (milk produced as "Accredited.")	53,330	Absent.
Ordinary (mixture of milk produced as "Tuberculin Tested.")	16,230	Absent.

All these nine samples were satisfactory.

Following an adverse report received from an adjoining district, samples of ordinary milk awaiting collection were obtained at four farms in the district. Two samples were taken at each farm in respect of the previous afternoon and morning milkings. The bacterial counts of the afternoon milk were high, and it was considered that the cause was probably due to delay in collection of the milk. Arrangements were made with the dealer who collected the milk supplies from these four farms to collect the milk twice, instead of once, daily.

Following upon a report giving a high bacterial count in respect of a sample of milk obtained from a local retailer, two samples were obtained from the producer during an afternoon milking. Such milk being produced as "Accredited," one of the samples was submitted for Methylene Blue examination, and failed to pass the test. *Bacillus Coli* were absent. The second sample was submitted to bacteriological examination, when the number of bacteria per c.c. was 56,660. *Bacillus Coli* were absent.

The information as to the results of these samples was forwarded to the Licensing Authority.

Re-sampling at the dairy at a later date gave good results in respect of the morning's milk, and a high bacterial count in respect of the previous afternoon's milk, with *Bacillus Coli* present in 1/10,000th c.c.

Four samples were then taken at the dairy as follows :—

Sample.	No. of Bacteria per c.c.	<i>Bacillus Coli</i> .
From churn as received from Producer.	157,000	Positive 1/100th.
After cooling at Dairy.	53,660	Positive 1/100th.
Leaving Bottling Machine.	78,000	Negative.
After Bottling.	71,660	Positive 1/100th.

The question of sterilizing the churns and regular collection of the milk from the producers premises was taken up with the dairyman, who agreed to make suitable arrangements.

A further sample obtained at a later date gave good results.

Following complaints as to milk supplied from a local dairy souring quickly, seven samples were taken of the milk supplies received at the dairy.

One of these samples was "Tuberculin Tested" milk, which passed the Methylene Blue test, and satisfied the coliform test. The remaining six samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, the bacterial counts in respect of five being 8,930, 44,330, 55,000, 63,660, 17,600, with *Bacillus Coli* negative. The seventh had a count of 105,660, and *Coli* present in 1/100th c.c.

No definite cause was ascertained as to the reason for the souring, but the dairyman's attention was called to the need for particular care being exercised in cleansing the pipe lines of the bottle filling machinery, and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Twenty-two of the Ordinary milk samples were microscopically examined and gave negative results for Tubercle bacilli.

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations of milk samples :—

ORDINARY.

Bacillus Coli.		No. of Bacteria per c.c.						
1/100th	1/1,000th	1/10,000th	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to 500,000	500,000 to 1,000,000
neg.	neg.	neg.	5	9	10	3	1	1
pos.	neg.	neg.	—	—	2	6	1	—
pos.	pos.	neg.	—	—	—	—	2	1
pos.	pos.	pos.	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	pos.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PASTEURISED.

negative	5	2	—	—	—	—
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ACCREDITED.

negative	One sample satisfied Methylene Blue Reduction Test and one did not.					
----------	---	--	--	--	--	--

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

negative	Satisfied Methylene Blue Reduction Test (one sample).					
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Microscopically examined for presence of T.B. :—22 Ordinary Milk samples. No positive results obtained.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are two registered and three licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District, all of which are in use for slaughtering animals for human food, and all the animals slaughtered therein were inspected. There was no slaughtering other than in slaughterhouses.

A great deal of time is taken up by the inspection of carcasses, and owing to late afternoon slaughtering there is frequent evening work.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ..	10	—	30	149	1069
Number inspected ..	10	—	30	149	1069
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3	—	—	28	113
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	30%	—	3·3%	12·08%	10·75% .
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3·65%

Very little ante-mortem inspection is carried out, owing to time not being available for this work.

In post-mortem inspection it has been found that the time taken for inspection of the carcase and organs of a pig averages 15 minutes, but including time spent waiting for completion of the slaughtering the average time per animal slaughtered varies considerably. In the case of pigs great difficulty is experienced in many cases in the heating of water for scalding purposes, and the time per pig has on a number of occasions been as much as 30 to 45 minutes. This is exclusive of travelling time.

Three hundred and twenty-eight visits were made to slaughterhouses. Informal notices were given in respect of lime-washing (2), provision of bins for offal, etc. (4) and repairs to floor (1). At the end of the year these notices had been complied with, except as to the provision of bins (3).

One hundred and eleven visits were made to butchers' shops in connection with cleanliness and storage of meat. One verbal notice was given as to cleanliness, and same was complied with. During these visits the following meat was examined :--

BEEF.	4 hindquarters.
	1 forequarter.
	1 side.
VEAL.	3 carcasses.
MUTTON.	5 carcasses.
PORK.	36 carcasses.

Three pigs' heads and one hand and spring were condemned for localised Tuberculosis, there being evidence of same in the glands. No action was taken against the butchers concerned, as it was confirmed that the meat had been subjected to inspection previous to it being brought into the district, and the attention of the authorities concerned was directed to this matter.

Forty-five inspections of food premises, and vans and vehicles of milk, meat, ice cream, etc., were made.

Animals Inspected and Meat Condemned.

				1936.	1937.
Beasts	...	...	...	4	10
Calves	...	...	...	68	33
Sheep and Lambs			...	37	154
Pigs	...	...	...	1026	1105

Condemned Meat.

Animal.	Part.	Reason.
BEASTS.	1 Head and Tongue ...	Actinomycosis.
	1 Mesentery ...	Cystic.
	2 Lungs ...	Pleurisy.
PIGS.	29 Heads and Tongues ...	Localised Tuberculosis.
	1 Hand and Spring ...	Localised Tuberculosis.
	12 Mesentery ...	Localised Tuberculosis.
	2 Lungs ...	Localised Tuberculosis.
	2 Livers ...	Localised Tuberculosis.
	1 Carcase and Organs ...	Moribund.
	1 Carcase and Organs ...	Fevered condition due to choking.
	3 Livers ...	Inflammation.
	4 Livers ...	Necrosis.
	9 Livers ...	Cirrhosis.
	1 Liver ...	Degenerated Echinococci.
	1 Liver ...	Cystic.
	35 Hearts ...	Pericarditis.
	35 Lungs ...	Congestion.
	62 Lungs ...	Pleurisy.
	2 Lungs ...	Abscess.
	19 Lungs ...	Pneumonia.
	4 Lungs ...	Strongylus Paradoxus.
	6 Heads and Tongues ...	Abscess.
	3 Kidneys ...	Cystic.
	2 Kidneys ...	Inflammation.
	1 Spleen ...	Inflammation.
CALVES.	2 Legs ...	Rheumatism.
	1 Carcase and Organs ...	Peritonitis.
SHEEP.	18 Lungs ...	Strongylus Rufescens.
	6 Livers ...	Strongylus Rufescens.
	1 Mesentery ...	Strongylus Rufescens.
	1 Heart ...	Pericarditis.
	1 Side ...	Injury and Bruising.
	5 Shoulders ...	Injury and Bruising.
	2 Legs ...	Injury and Bruising.
	2 Shanks ...	Injury and Bruising.
	1 Scrag ...	Injury and Bruising.

The following statistics relating to the slaughtering of pigs are of interest :—

Year.	Pigs examined.	No. in which Tuberculosis found.	Percentage.
1933 (9 months)	452	49	10.8%
1934	797	81	10.2%
1935	901	73	8.1%
1936	1026	56	5.4%
1937	1105	42	3.8%

Fifteen slaughtermen's licences were issued, and the fees received in respect of these amounted to 18s.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

The various Acts dealing with this matter are administered by the Surrey County Council, and I have received

from that Authority the following information on work carried out in the Banstead Urban District during 1937 :—

Articles.	Samples.		Adulterated or Deteriorated.		Prosecutions.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Convictions.	
Milk	51	7	17	3	5	5
Meat	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	2	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Sweet Almonds	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>56</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) during 1937 :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases.	District Cases.	District Case Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop., Eng. & Wales.
Scarlet Fever	47	1.75	6	41	1.52	2.33
Diphtheria	19	0.71	18	1	0.04	1.49
Erysipelas	13	0.48	12	1	0.04	0.37
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	1	0.04	—	1	0.04	0.05
Puerperal Fever	1	0.04	—	1	0.04	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0.11	—	3	0.11	—
Pneumonia	11	0.41	1	10	0.37	1.36
Dysentery	11	0.41	5	6	0.22	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	0.04	—	1	0.04	—
Total	107	—	42	65	—	—

The total number of cases notified was 107, a decrease of 22 from 1936. Cases occurring outside the numerous institutions in the Banstead Urban District numbered 65, a decrease of four from 1936, and a low incidence of infectious diseases. During the year representations were made to two institutions requiring hospitalisation of cases of infectious

disease on the desirability of their providing adequate facilities for the isolation and observation of mild and carrier cases of infectious disease. One institution made a suitable arrangement, but only after the necessity for the provision was proved, on the occurrence of two cases of Diphtheria, by the urgent removal of ten "carrier" cases for temporary isolation in hospital. The other institution is prevented by financial consideration from making similar suitable provision at present, but the matter is having the attention of the board of management.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 47 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1937, a decline of eight cases from 1936. Of these, six were institution cases. The incidence was highest during the first quarter. Thirty-six were admitted to hospital and 11 were nursed at home. The disease was generally of a mild type. One death was recorded from Meningitis following mastoid infection.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 19 cases of Diphtheria, of which 18 were institutional cases. In addition, ten "carriers" were removed to hospital from one institution in order to prevent the spread of infection. Only one of these was a persistent carrier, and the organism proved to be avirulent.

No death from Diphtheria was recorded.

AS TO THE PROMPT USE OF ANTI-TOXIN.—The very low incidence of cases in the district should not be allowed to engender any false sense of security. Any suspected case should be given an immediate and adequate dosage of anti-toxin without awaiting bacteriological confirmation. Virulent infections may develop rapidly, and it is only by prompt action on the part of parents and medical practitioners that mortality can be prevented.

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.—The response to the provision of facilities for Immunisation against Diphtheria has continued to be slight. During the year 30 children received three injections of Toxoid-Anti-toxin Floccules. The Council's scheme provides for the immunisation free of cost of the children of necessitous per-

sons, and the Medical Officer of Health is available each Monday afternoon at 2.15 p.m. at the Council Offices.

The following table shows the distribution of the children receiving three injections of 1 c.c. (T.A.F.) in age groups :—

Age in years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Number receiving 3 1c.c. T.A.F. ..	2	6	2	2	3	5	2	3	3	1	—	1	30

ENTERIC FEVER.—No case of Typhoid Fever was notified during the year. One case of Paratyphoid B infection was notified. The case was of a sporadic type and probably of carrier origin.

DYSENTERY.—Eleven cases of Dysentery were notified. Of these, five were institutional cases. All were of the Sonne type.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—The one case notified was severe, but recovery after treatment has been almost complete.

INFLUENZA.—During the first quarter of the year an epidemic of Influenza occurred in the district. The illness was generally of a mild type, but the reaction on the aged and weakly is reflected in the higher mortality from cardiac and respiratory complications.

PNEUMONIA.—Of the ten deaths occurring from all types, five were notified previous to death.

The following table shows the age distribution of all cases of Infectious Disease notified :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Disease	Cases Notified												Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths	
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 an over			At all ages
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	2	1	2	20	7	1	12	—	2	—	47	35	1
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	4	4	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	19	—
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	4	11	—	10
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	3	1	11	2	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	4	13	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	1	—	2	6	8	33	8	4	19	2	15	9	107	59	12

*Under Column "Deaths" all deaths, whether notified in the District or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS.

WARD	Chipstead	Kingswood	Banstead Nork	Banstead N.E.	Banstead S.E.	Tadworth	Walton-on-the-Hill.	Woodmansterne.	Total.
*POPULATION ..	1500	3103	6419	5307	2232	2946	1862	3531	26900
Scarlet Fever	1	3	12	6	5	8	3	4	42
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Pneumonia	—	2	—	4	1	2	—	1	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	5
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	1	8	12	12	6	13	5	8	65

*Based on inhabited house figure—December, 1937.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—School teachers reported four cases of Mumps, 19 cases of Measles, 76 cases of Whooping Cough and 104 cases of Chicken Pox. No death from Measles or from Whooping Cough was recorded. School notifications form a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table is drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health. It shows the age and sex of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified in the Banstead Urban District during 1937. It gives also the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis and the age and sex distribution of these cases.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	..	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
25	..	..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
35	..	..	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
45	..	..	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
55	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and above	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	..	..	9	3	3	4	7	5	—	1

Respiratory forms of death :—6 out of 12 were notified before death.

This table shows that Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 12 deaths, and Non-Pulmonary one death, during 1937.

The total Tuberculosis death rate was therefore 0.22 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.69 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 201 visits in connection with cases of infectious disease, and 103 rooms and three schools were disinfected.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD.

Clinics controlled by the Surrey County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

- (1) Banstead:
Church Institute,
High Street. Every Thursday, 2 p.m.
- (2) Lower Kingswood:
Women's Institute,
Brighton Road. 1st and 3rd Monday, 2 p.m.
- (3) Walton-on-the-Hill:
Congregational Schoolroom,
High Street. 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m.
- (4) Tadworth:
Church Hall,
Station Approach Road. 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 2 p.m.
- (5) Chipstead:
(Clinic controlled by Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.)
St. Francis' Church Hall,
Rickman Hill, Coulsdon. Every Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following dispensaries serve the district as a whole:—

- Public Hall, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, except 3rd Wednesday at 5.30 p.m.
Church Road,
Sutton.
- Whytecliffe Road, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Purley. 1st Monday at 5.30 p.m.
2nd and 4th Tuesday at 10 a.m.
- 1a, Cecil Road, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Thursdays at
Redhill. 2 p.m.
1st Thursday at 5.30 p.m.
- 44, Waterloo Road, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
Epsom. 4th Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

Clinic controlled by Banstead U.D.C.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

- The Public Health Department, Every Monday at 2.15 p.m.
The Council House,
Brighton Road,
Banstead.

